**Team Practice Worksheet**

Team Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Team Members: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Unit Title: Ancient India and  Ancient China | | Lesson Topic: Learning about World Religions: Buddhism and the Geography and Early Settlement of China |
| Finish this practice to get ready for your quiz | Answer the questions using **COMPLETE SENTENCES**.   1. What is Buddhism? 2. Describe the geography of the Tibet-Qinghai Plateau (the Plateau of Tibet). Be sure to include physical feature, climate, and vegetation. 3. What are the Four Noble Truths, and what does each one say? 4. Describe the geography of the Northwestern Deserts, Taklimakan and Gobi. Be sure to include physical feature, climate, and vegetation. 5. What is the Eightfold Path? Name its teachings. 6. Describe the geography of the Northeastern Plain. Be sure to include physical feature, climate, and vegetation. 7. What four things did Siddhartha Gautama see when he traveled outside his palace, and why had he never seen them before? 8. Describe the geography of the North China Plain. Be sure to include physical feature, climate, and vegetation. 9. Describe Siddhartha Gautama’s path to becoming the Buddha, or “enlightened one,” beginning with him giving up his life of luxury. Be very specific in your answer. 10. Describe the geography of the Chang Jiang Basins. Be sure to include physical feature, climate, and vegetation. | |

**Answer Sheet**

|  |
| --- |
| Unit Title: Ancient India  Lesson Topic: Learning about World Religions: Hinduism |
| 1. The religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama, which teaches that life brings suffering that one can escape by seeking nirvana through enlightenment 2. Himalayas lie on the southern edge of this region. Large area that covers almost a quarter of the land of China. Very cold climate with thin and dry air. Huang He and Chang Jiang rivers begin in this region. The land is rocky and dry with sparse vegetation. 3. They are the four basic doctrines, or principles, of Buddhism. They say that suffering is present in all things and nothing lasts forever, suffering is caused by cravings (desires and wants), the way to end suffering is to give up all cravings, the way to give up all cravings is to live life according to the Eightfold Path. 4. Very dry and sandy. Taklimakan Desert has lots of sand dunes, while Gobi Desert is very stony. As temperatures are extreme, it is very hot in the summer and freezing in the winter. Sparse vegetation. Bushes, weeds, and trees grow only near oases and along rivers. 5. The Eightfold Path is a key idea of Buddhism whereby followers should live their lives according to these teachings. The eight teachings are right understanding, right purpose, right speech, right action, right way to earn a living, right effort, right mindfulness, and right concentration. 6. Grassland, low hills and plains. Liao and Sungari rivers flow through this region. As climates can vary, it is cold and dry. Too cold and dry to be suitable for growing crops. 7. He saw the three forms of suffering: old age, sickness, and death. He then met an ascetic man who told him that one can only be free of suffering when one gives up worldly desires, pleasure, and comforts. His father protected him from all the sufferings of the world by providing him with luxuries and amusements. 8. Flat grassland. Huang He River flows through this region. Temperatures range from very warm in the summer to quite cold in the winter. Yellow silt helps fertilize the land for growing crops. 9. After Siddhartha gave up his life of luxury, he went to live in the forest as an ascetic. There, he wore simple clothing, walked in bare feet, and carried only a bowl to use for begging. He did not find enlightenment this way. He decided to follow a “middle way” instead. On his 35th birthday, he vowed to meditate under the Bodhi tree until he finally achieved enlightenment. By morning, he had become the Buddha. 10. Low, wet coastal plains. Chang Jiang flows through this region. Warm and wet climate. Land is fertile for growing crops. |